

Fig. 1

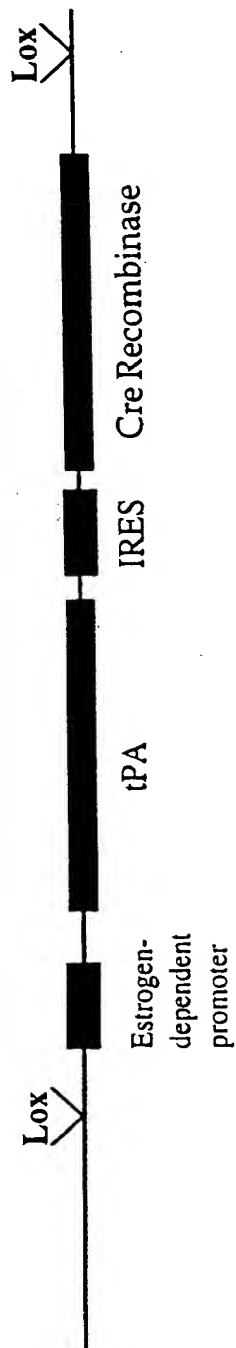


Fig. 2

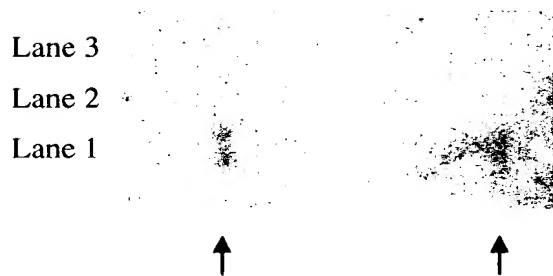
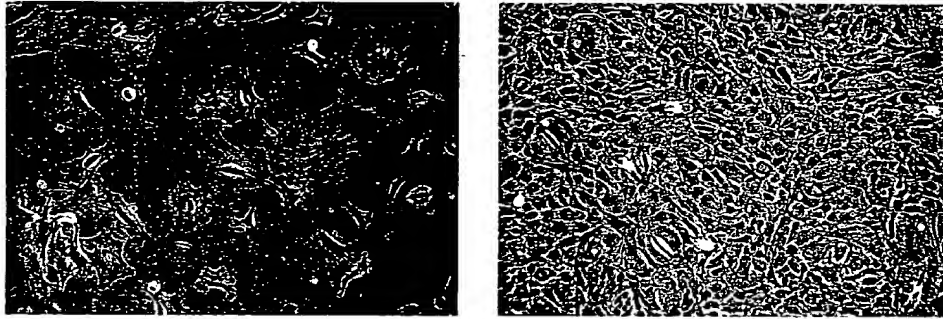


Fig. 3: Southern blot of DNA from an indicator cell line infected with cre-recombinase encoding viruses. The probe is specific for cre. Lane 1 is DNA from cells infected with a virus encoding a cre-GFP fusion but no lox sites; lane 2 infected with a virus encoding a cre-GFP fusion and a Lox 511 site in U3 (See Fig. 1), and lane 3 mock-infected cells. The restriction digestion is with Eco RV in all cases. The arrows indicate the sizes of the expected restriction products. The absence of bands in lane 2 indicates highly efficient self-excision. The indicator cell lines had equivalent numbers of beta-galactosidase positive cells (data not shown), indicating that both viruses were highly efficient at cre-mediated recombination at a target elsewhere in the genome.

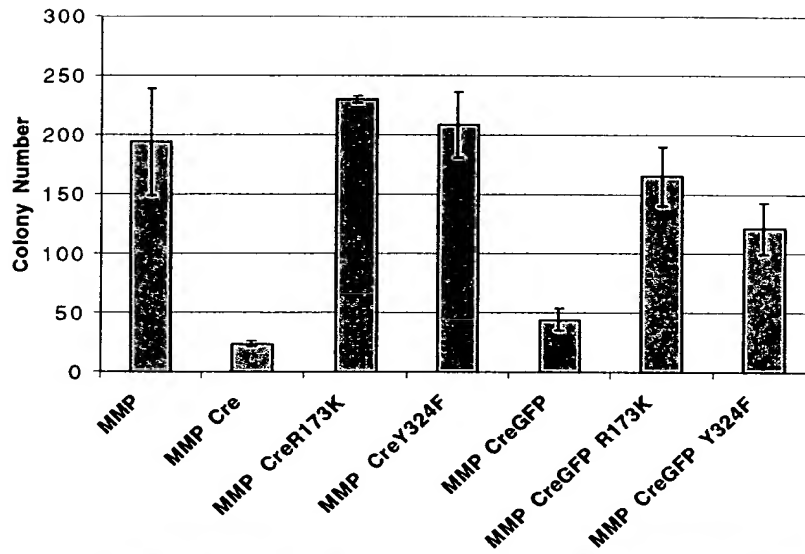
4A



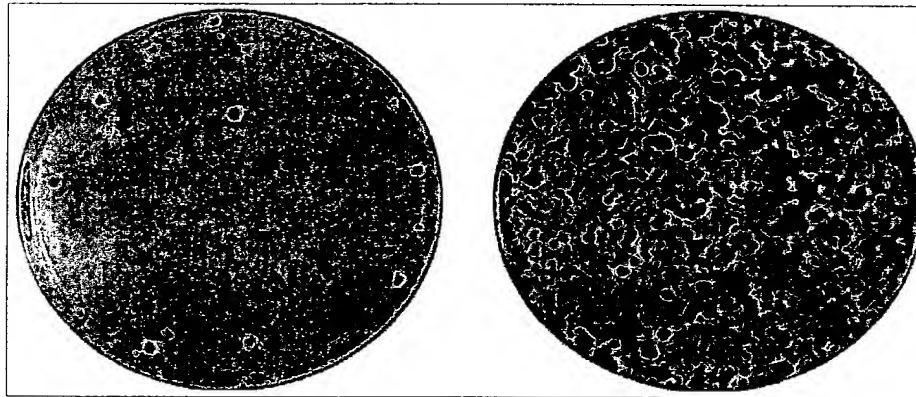
MMPCreGFP

GFP

4B



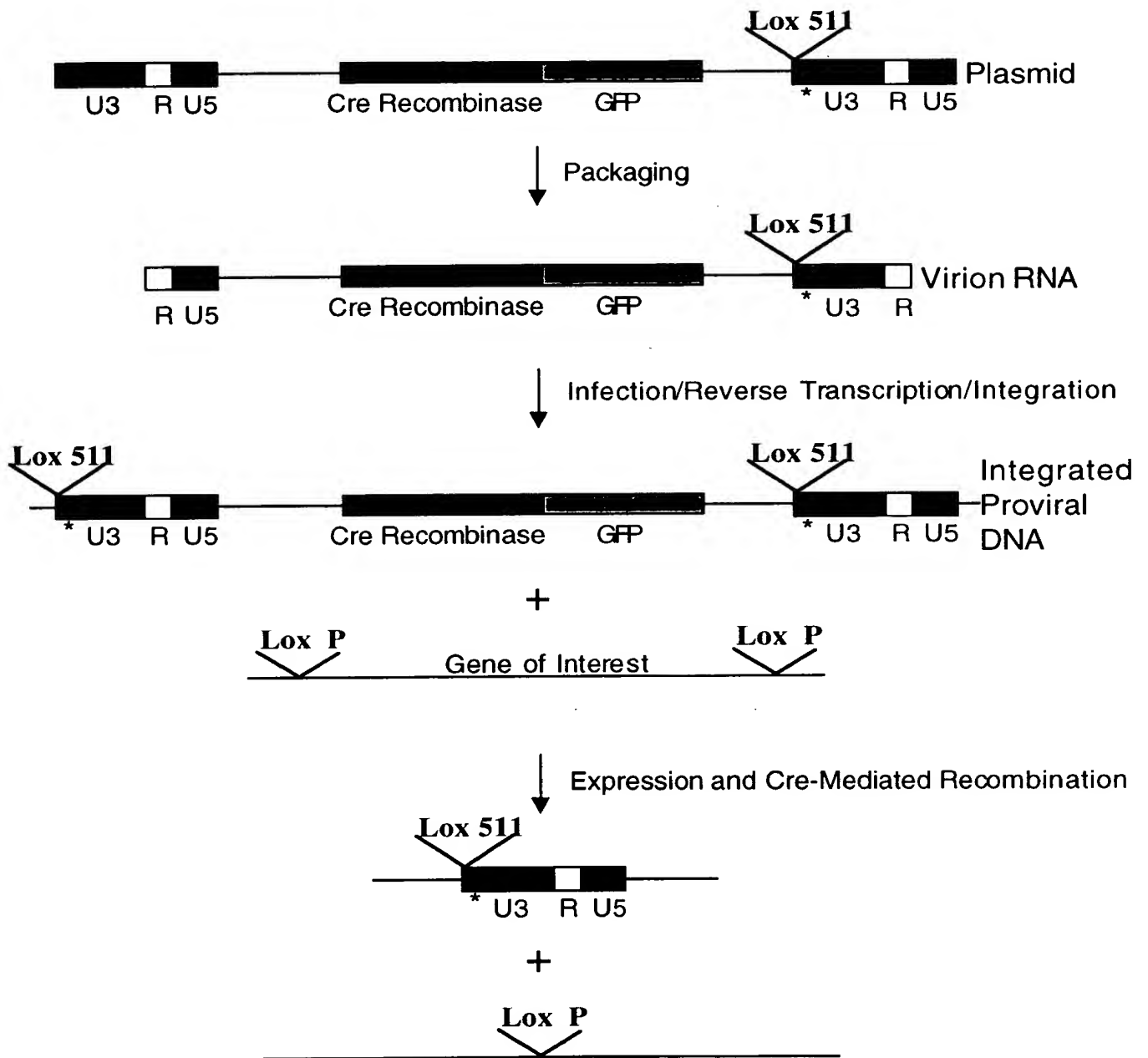
4C



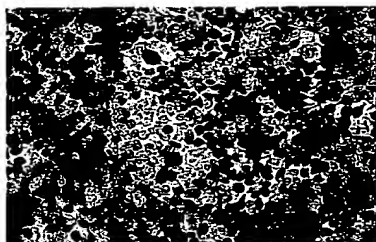
MMPCre + Neo

MMPCreR173K + Neo

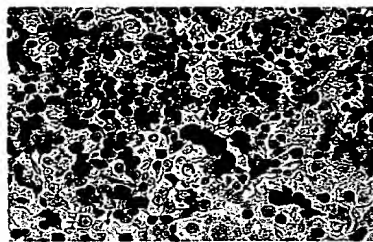
6



7A



HR-MMPCreGFP

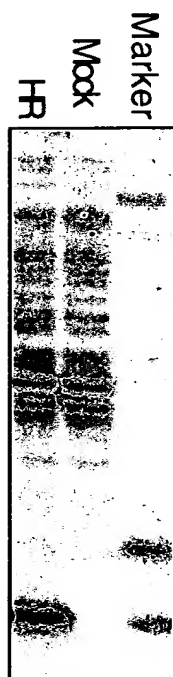


MMPCreGFP

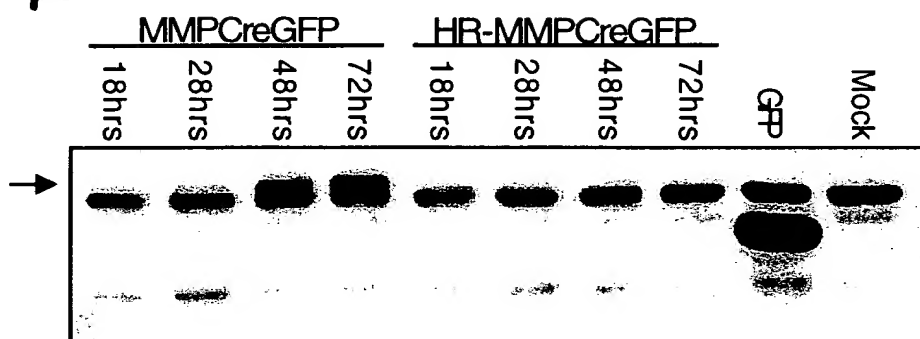


GFP

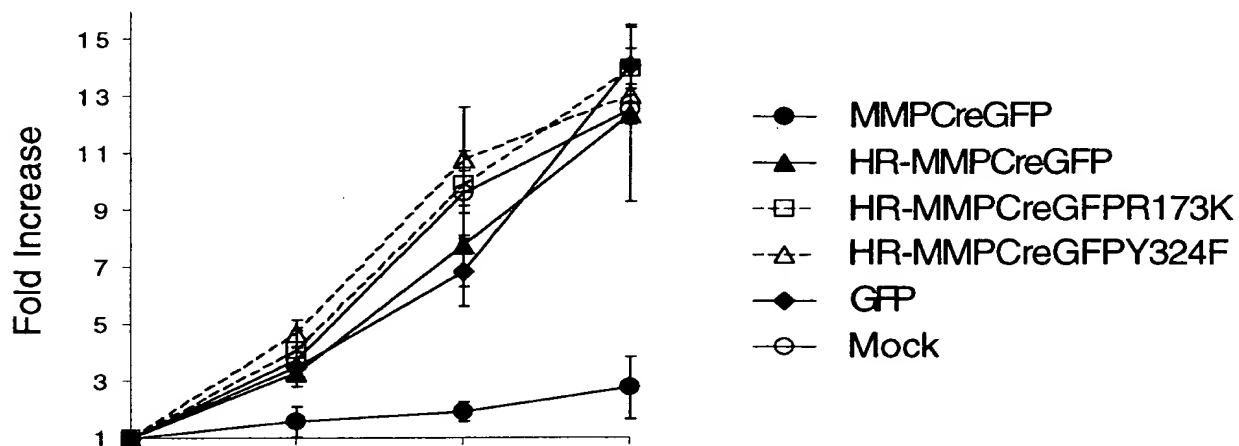
7B



7C



7D



FORM 3-64 (Rev. 3-64)

